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Thirty-first Day of the Great Scandal Case.

AN UNEXPECTED WITNESS.

What a Servant Saw in the Tilton Mansion.

"How Do You Feel, Elizabeth?"

"DEAR FATHER, I FEEL SO-SO."

Tilton's Redirect Examination Continued.

Yesterday's proceedings in the scandal case would have been very dull but for the introduction of a new witness, Kate Carey, formerly a domestic in the Tilton household.

This woman belongs to the peripatetic class of wet nurses, who are always in want of a new place, and are kept by one mistress only in a period of brief necessity. According to her testimony, Mrs. Carey had been taken to Mrs. Tilton's six years ago to nurse the child Ralph or Frank-the same about whose legitimacy there was an alleged sin and Mr. Beecher. Mrs. Carey was naturally led to related that while there she was a personal watness of some improprieties not hitherto given in any of the capacious documents or hearsay publicutions which have marked the scandal. She saw, according to her outh, Mrs. Tilton receiving Mr. HER BEDROOM

and close the door after them both. She also saw on one occasion that lady sitting on her pastor's knee, and heard a nondescript remark between them while in that confiding position.

The reason this testimony had not been hinted

at by the ambitious partisans in the case was that the woman had said nothing about it until last week, having been very sick for more than a year, and an inmate of Believue Hospital. A deep cold in her lungs and throat had quite disabled her from doing housework, and the occasion of breaking the silence bad been an invitation from a late visitor to assume employment again in Brooklyn. This invitation had led Mrs. Carey to reply that she had once before lived in Brooklyn, and when asked where gave Mr. Theodore Titton's name. Her betriender had thereupon questioned Mrs. Carey as to whether Mr. Beecher ever came to the house, and what was his conduct when he did so. Then, like

the attorneys for the plaintiff became possessed of this information, and they forthwith numbed up the poor woman and brought her across the ferry on one of the coldest days of the year.

Had it been to the interest of either side. Mrs. Carey might have presented the jury and public with a detailed account of the menage at Mr. Tilton's. Mr. Evarts just penetrated the shell of the question when he asked if Mrs. Carey had ever had any trouble or supture with her mistress. She answered she had once quarrelled with Bessle Turner, who struck her over the head with a hairbrush, and that Mrs. Tilton sided with the girl; but that otherwise she had never exchanged a harsh word with the wife of the plaintiff. Mr. Evarts cut short these familiar details Cid he very soon dropped the witness, whose advent was a surprise and whose manner of testilying, considering her invalid character, was very frank, prompt and positive. This is the first witness who has given any ocular demonstration. All the others have testified to documentary matter and points of interence. Mrs. Carey's brief, but unqualified story was heard with intense anxiety by all the friends of the defence, the plaintiff's wife included, who appeared to recognize the witness when she came into court and seemed for the first time dis-

of this witness were not the subject of inquiry. She kissed the Bible when she took the stand, and a Presbyterian or a Catholic. The only language that she adduced as passing between the defendant and the plaintiff's wife, when the latter was on Mr. Beecher's knee, was thought to be as fol-

"Dear father," answered Elizabeth, with her

hand on Mr. Beecher's shoulder, "I feel so-so." It is uncertain whether the witness meant "so so" or "social." Everybody supposed at first that she said "social." Afterward, when Mr. Evarts articulated the word, it seemed to be "so-so," which would mean "tolerable" or "passing com fortable." The word "social" might indicate "companionable" or "socialie." The brevity and novelty of this testimony will probably make a larger ripple in outside comment than in the verdict. It is a mere epic, and belongs with Bessle Turner's testimony in relation to seeing Theodore sitting in the lap of the venerable Susan B. Anthony. Mr. Beecher was not present with his wife to hear this attestation, but as soon as Mrs. Carey was dismissed the assistant pastor, Huiliday, slipped out THE REST OF THE DAY was spent in legal wrangling, being as to the right

called the "True Story" of his case. This "True Story" has been one of the singularities of the suit, as the document in question, although the compo sition of the plaintiff, seems to have passed out of his sands and unexepectedly made its appearance in the possession of the defence. That portion which the plaintiff had retained partly dovetailed with the portion which the defence had captured. The struggle yesterday was to keep Tilton from modifying the evidence he had given under cross-examination as to the truth of this "frue Story." If he could be shut out from explaining its inconsistency with the line of charges he makes against the defendant it would afford an opportunity for Mr. Beecher's counsel to show that Tilton had never dreamed of accusing his wife of adultery at all, but that his resentment and hatred led him on to increase the imputation of his lealousy to an indictment of guilt. Mr. Evarts seemed to feel the importance of SUPPRESSING THE PLAINTIPP

in his disclosures on this score, and he made a number of gallant efforts to have him ruled out, noting exception after exception to the Judge's reneated decisions, that under certain limitations Til ton might explain. It was an entertaining study for one who had not been saturated with the p diousness of the trial to see the e old counsellors and their senior judge wrangling to unlock or seal the lips of the plaintiff. It appeared to be in the the "True Story" in order that their theory of Mr. Beecher's conduct might appear to substantiated even by Titon. On the other hand Mr. Beach and Mr. Fullerton were resolved to explain their client's intentions in con posing this story as designed to deceive an impatient curiosity, and to a great extent

acquit his wife of the extreme charge of adultery. Time and again the counsel drew their blades and renewed the affray, neither side taking "No" as final from the Judge. The struggle did not terminate with be partly renewed to day, out Beach and Pullerton in general prevalled, relieving each other in the debate yesterday, as they are in the habit of doing. Fullerton devising new suggestions and

pretences while Beach was speaking and Beach doing the same for Fullerton while the latter is on the floor. The Judge is, in general, disposed to admit anything in the line of real evidence which THE TRIAL FOR REPUTATION

will illuminate the issue.

MR. BEECHER'S COUNSEL were undoubtedly dejected when the Judge argued that there was a propriety in Tilion's ex-plaining the motives and intentions of his supposititious narrative. His evidence was important when he came to Dr. Storrs and showed that he had read him the manuscript of the "True Story" among others, and had told him at the time that it was only part of the truth. Storrs had then advised Tilton to publish nothing unless he published all. Another important fact which Tilton got in was that he had read the "True Story" to Mr. Beecher. Mr. Evarts tried to have this struck out of the record, but it was ruled in. It therefore appears that among the persons to whom Titton read the "True Story," in order to get their ad-vice as to how it would affect public opinion in extenuation of his wife's guit, were Mr. Beecher himself, his pulpit neighbor, Dr. Storrs; his lawjer, General Tracy; Moulton's partner, Woodruff, Thion's associate editor, Carke, and the present District Attorney of Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

The spectators who have been compelled to hear this, with other long debates, are very much in

The spectators who have been compelled to hear this, with other iong debates, are very much in doubt whether

THE AVERAGE JURYMAN forms his impression from such a class of explanations. In the length of debate the point is obscured, and when the coansel for the plaintiff have achieved their purpose the fagged and dejected jury look up as if the modicum of testingny was a very indifferent compensation for so much waiting. However, these points possess an importance in that when they are put in they stand as parts of the specches to be delivered at the close of the evidence, when each side will do its best to revive the memory of the jury and array all that serves its purpose and nothing else in the argument.

All sorts of opinions continue to prevail as to the conclusion and result of the trial. Judge Morris continues to hold that his prospects for a verdict for the plaintiff are growing better week after week. General Tracy has repeatedly said that he expects the plaintiff's side to break down and his lawyers to retire from the contest before the case goes to the jury.

THE EVIDENCE.

The proceedings began at eleven o'clock, Mr.

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unlerton resuming the cross-examination of Mr.

Thion.

Mr. Pullerton—You were asked yesterday about your religious fatth. I pass now to the publication of the letters in the Chicago Tribuna. You stated in your cross-examination that your counsel thought justice required that those letters ought to be published. In what respect had you been misrepresented, and in what respect did you consider the publication of them or any part of them necessary?

misrepresented, and in what respect any od consider the publication of them or any part of them
necessary?
Witness—Well, sir, during the early summer,
when this case first began to be talked off in the
newspapers, charges were brought against me in
various ways to the effect that I had been a very
brutal man to my family, that I had abused my
wite, that I was given to drunken orgies and that
I was in every respect a savage; my then counsel,
Judge Morris, said that the popular impression
was working me great injury, and, after reading
the correspondence which passed during those
many years between my wife and myself, be
suggested my publishing them, or extracts from
them, in order to correct the popular impression;
if anything was omitted in the letter of February 3, 1808, in which appears the expression, "to
love is praiseworthy, but to abuse the gift is sin,"
it was by mere accident.

Mr. Fullerton—I now offer in evidence section 6
of the statement, in which that extract appears.

Mr. Fullerton—I now offer in evidence section 6 of the statement, in which that extract appears. Mr. Evarts objected on the ground that part of the paper had been read.

AN INTRENCHED WOMANHOOD,
The Judge intimated that the plaintin's side

mid read it. Mr. Fullerton (reading) :-

Mr. Fullerton (reading):—

That previous to the aforesaid criminal intimacy, one of the reasons which Mrs. Filton alleged for her encouragement of such exceptional attenuous from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the ract that she had been much distressed with rumors against his moral purity and wished to convince him that she could receive his kindness and yet resist his solicitations, and that she could dispire in him, by her purity and fidelity, an increased respect for the chaste dignity of woman-hood. Previous to the autumn of 1838 she maintained with Christian Erimeess toward her pastor this position of resistance, always refusing his amorous piecas, which were strong and off-reported and in a letter to her husband, dated February 3, 1868 she wrote as follows:—To love is praiseworthy; but to abuse the citt is sin. Here I am strong. No demonstrations or inscinitions could cause me to yield my womanhood."

Witness was assked if he was understood to say

Witness-Yes, on the spot; I have all that is left

Witness—Yes, on the spot; I have all that is left of it; some pages are gone; I could not certify that this I hold in my hand is a correct copy, but I could read the notes themselves.

THE TRUE STORY AGAIN.

Q. With what object did you show to persons the "True Story?"

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't know what we have to do with that.

The Juoge—Well, it is like asking him how he came to show it. I think it is proper.

Mr. Evarts—People are to be judged by their actions—

actions—
Mr. Fullerton—And by their words.
Mr. Evarts—I suppose the object in showing it was that the people to whom he showed it might see it. (Lauguier).
The Judge—There are very few acts that cannot

be expiained.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, sir, but there are many that the

Mr. Evares—1es, style there are many shat the law does not permit to be explained.

The Judge—I think the witness may show why he showed the paper.

Several other objections were interposed but the Judge ruled the answer was admissible.

Witness—My object in showing that paper to a select number of intelligent people was in order that I might get from them a judgment as to now

Witness—My object in snowing that paper to a select number of intelligent people was in order that imight get from them a judgment as to now it would have affected the great public if it had been published; I did not know how it would affect the public, and I thought if I showed it to perhaps a dozen intelligent persons, their united judgment would be to me like the judgment of a jury or the judgment of the public.

Mr. Fullerton was proceeding to ask what object witness expected to accomplish lift was published, when Mr. Evarts interposed and said that matter had been introduced by them on their direct examination, and the witness stated that it was written and proposed as a norm of publication, and that it was read to Mr. Beecher, and tout an interview took place concerning it. In regard to that I have asked no questions.

The Judge thought he might answer, as the counsel had put the contents to his recollection.

Mr. Evarts—But that adds nothing to the author of the story that had composed it, and to rehalf while composed it, and tor what purpose, and concerning which is averaged by object in the proposed it, and it to that intractive was this—Mrs. Woodbull's tale, blasting my lamily, had been six weeks before the public; the policy of silence, with which we originally agreed to meet it, was proving every day more and more disastrous, carrying my family down to ruin; I undertook the preparation o a narrative which would, on being published, create in the public would not incriminate my while.

Another brief controversy lollowed here on the conginal story, and it is not so bad as she had reperted and it exonerates Mrs. Thien; my object was some foundation for it, but now we have the original story, and this not so bad as she had reperted and it exonerates Mrs. Thien; my object was a sudden pause or silence; br. Story, as a published; with you on this subject or give y

tance to other persons denying it.

THE VIOLATION OF THE MARRIAGE VOW.

Mr. Fullerton—On your cross-examination

Q. Mr. Tilton, upon the occasion of your attendance, Q. Mr. Tilton, upon the eccasion of your attendance, bearing and answering questions before the committee of the church, please as purposed the church, please as the church of the church o she could not sear to do wrong; a sense of having done wrong is enough to crowth her; she naturally seeks to her own peace, a conscientious verdict; she never would nave had those relations it she had supposed they were wrong; Elizabeth never does anything that at the time seems wrong; for such a large moral nature, there is a lack of a certain balance and coulpoise; she had not a will that gandes and restrains; but Elizabeth never does at any time that which does not have the stamp of her conscience at the time upon it. The properties of the paper needs to be identified by Your Honor, it way be so marked; but as for

counsel on the question of Mr. Fullerton, "What concession was it that you rejerred to giving that answer?"

Mr. Fullerton—After reading the question which was put to the witness before the committee, and his answer, he then put this interrogatory, "Did you say that it answer to the question that has been read here?" and he answered that he did. Now the counsel on the other side expects hereafter to hold Mr. Tilton responsible for what he said there in answer to that question, and he means to argue that the wife of the plaintiff had not been guilty of adultery, and that she had committed no crime; that she had not violated ker marriage vow. Well, sir, in order to get at the full meaning of this question and properly to interpret the language there implied, we must know what had taken place theretofore with regard to the confession. We must learn the nature and the extent and scope of the confession, or else how are we to understand the meaning of these words? The gentleman certainly cannot eliminate from a long examination a single question and a single answer and hold us to the sentiments therein expressed, without giving us the opportunity of laying before this jury the context to show what preceded it. Why, Your Honor will perceive that this question breaks right into medicas res, that something has gone before it which we do not understand, and which we cannot understand unless I am permitted to interrogate this withess. The word confession here is introduced and they have introduced it in this way.

The Judge ruled out the question, on the assump-

introduced and they have introduced it in this way.

The Judge ruled out the question, on the assumption that it called for the terms and contents or substance of the concession.

Another argument between counsel then ensued, Mr. Evarts objecting to the following question that was put by Mr. Fullerton:—"What else took place at the time tais question and answer were put to yon before the committee?" After considerable discussion Judge Nelison allowed the question and Mr. Evarts noted an exception.

Witness continued—I had stated to the committee in writing the suostance of the centession made by Mrs. Filton to me in July, 1870, and made by Mr. Beecher to me in December or January following, and made to Mr. Moulton and other persons it was a confession—

Mr. Evarts then objected, and after further argument on the admission of the confession the Judge overruled the objection, and the witness continued—As I understand the question, it is what accusation or charge had been made to the committee which led to their asking me that question?

Q. Yes; what had taken place before that committee which led to their asking me that question?

A. I had made a sworn statement before the committee in which I had charged Heary Ward Beecher with relations of sexual intimacy with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton from the fail of 1868 to the spring of 1870.

Mr. Fullerton—Sworn to it? A. It was in the form of a sworn statement; I have it here in my hands; these are the exact words.

Q. This paper which you now furnish had been

Beecher with relations of sexual infilmacy with Mrs. Elizabeth K. Tilton from the fail of 1885 to the spring of 1870.

Mr. Fullerton—Sworm to it? A. It was in the form of a sworm statement; I have it here in my hands; these are the exact words.

Q. This paper which you now furnish had been laid before the committee prior to this examination? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, sir, I propose to read it.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, sir, I propose to read it.

Mr. Fullerton—I word to committee upon the single question which I asked.

The Judge—I think this has gone far enough.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to read this.

The Judge—I think this has gone far enough.

Mr. Fullerton—They have referred to a statement made by this witness before the committee, and they have put a question based upon that fact. Now is it not proper for us to know what was before the committee at the time?

The Judge—I was a sworm statement.

Messrs. Beach and Evarts then went into a long argument on the question, Mr. Beach holding that "they give in evidence a portion of the testimony of Mr. Tilton before the investigating Committee. What is our position? Not that we may give the whole indictment or the whole evidence which may relate to matters not essentially and intimately connected with the particular part given by the defence; not necessary to qualify or to explain the very subject matter which they have given in evidence, but simply that part of the proceedings before the committee on the part of Mr. Tilton which reflects light upon the portion which they have proven. Our object is to get the whole truth, to get all that Mr. Tilton said upon the particular point as to which they have extracted as single question and answer of that examination. And who will dispute the propriety of that?

Who will attribute to the law any principle which had of anniety, that heid the subject which they have extracted as single question had nothing to do with any theory or scheme of reasoning of Mrs. Tilton, if she had any by which an adulteress was nevertheless pu

sat, Mr. Iliton, for a year after you state Mrs. Thiton made her confession she insisted to you that she had not violated her marriage yow?" Now, that is a question of fact whether a woman has violated her marriage yow. And he answers that he did say she that that she did say, she had not violated her marriage yow, and that is a contradiction of the assertion that she did.

The Judge—I still think I cannot allow you to read that paper. It was not a part of the conversation respecting the inquiry. It was a presentation on which the inquiry was to be made?

Mr. Beach—Nor any portion of it?
The Judge—Beside this discrepancy has been clearly explained. You have a right to read specific parts in order to make your exceptions.

At this point the Court took a recess until two P. M.

se sion the Court was crowded in the afternoon, and the counsel for the plaintiff were unusually aiert. Three of them were standing abreast on the floor at one time-Beach, Fullerton and Morris-while Pryor, sitting back on a chair halftilted, swung himself, pinched his lips and listened nervously.

The counsel for Tilton had made up their minds

at the recess to produce before the jury, as an offer of evidence, an alleged and now extinct confession of Mrs. Titton. This method of procedure has been a part of the tactics of counsel on both as real evidence in the form of offers of evidence. Mr. Evarts, who is doing nearly the whole oral work of the desence, was promptly up and launched into a speech. He had fought all day with a perseverance and general good nature which indicated the importance of his objections to

the cause of his client.
He was at once reminded that on three occasions he had put in offers of evidence after the papers on which they were based had been ruled out. Mr. Beach began to read litton's statement before the church committee, when Mr. Evarts again interrupted with a speech. The Judge showed a remarkably clear memory of past episodes of the trial, and corrected Mr. Evarts. He sided with the plaintin's counsel, but still permitted Mr. Evarts, to the great amusement of the

audience, to make a third speech.

Mr. Evarts was prompted by his associate, Mr. Abbott, the celebrated law reporter, a round-headed man, with a rather sickly complexion, as

of too much closet work.

Judge Porter, still looking ill, watched Mr. Evarts attentively from behind his spectacles. General Tracy, with his hands clasped benind his head also looked up with his intense, clouded face. He

looks to be always about going into battle. The Court assembled at two o'clock, when the redirect examination of Theodore Tilton was re-

sumed.

Mr. Fullerton-Your Honor having denied the third and fourth paragraphs of the sworn state-

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor having denied the third and fourth paragraphs of the sworn statement of Mr. Titton, with reference to the questions put to him, I make the following offer. (Mr. Beach consuited with Mr. Fullerton.)

Mr. Evarts—I suomit Your Honor has ruled upon the question, and it is not necessary to permit this to be read. I must object to his reading.

Mr. Beach—Tour Honor has ruled, and the counsel continues to object, and is in the habit of objecting after Your Honor rules.

Mr. Evarts—The paper is passed upon, and there is no possible ground why it should be read. It is not pertinent to the point of inquiry.

After considerable legal argument and a great waste of legal verninge, the Judge said to Mr. Beach, "I shall allow you to make the offer in such terms as you see fit."

Mr. Beach then read the following offer:—

III. That about nine years ago the Rev. Henry Ward

Mr. Boach then read the following offer:—

HI. That about nine years ago the Rev. Heary Ward Receiver began, and thereafter continued a triendanip with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilion, for whose native deficacy and extreme religious sensibility he offen expressed to her husband a high admiration; vietting her from time to time for years until the year 1870, when, for reasons hereinarter stated, he ceased such visits; during which period, by many tokens and aftentions, he won the affectionaic love or Mrs. Tilton, whereby, after long norral resistance by her and after repested assaults by him upon her mind with overmastering arguments, accomplished the possession of her person, maintaining with near thenceforward, during the period hereinatter stated, relation called criminal intercourse; this relation being regarded by her during that period as not criminal or morally wrong—such had been the power of his arguments as a clergy man to satisfy her religious scruptes against such violation of virtue and choor.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if Your Honor please, I object to the evidence that is offered as ruled out already

this right, when the exclusion of a paper is independent of its contents—

Mr. Beach—It seems to me that the counset should not be permetted to argue this question after Your Honor has ruled.

Judge Neilson—It may be beneficial to me.

Mr. Beach—Is it asking you to review the decision that has been made?

Mr. Evaris—No.

Mr. Beach—There is no question before Your Honor.

Honor.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't know that this is within the control and perhaps not covered by any rule of law, but when the procedure of the learned counsel comes to the reading of a paper that has been excluded. I though submit that it is within the rule which excludes the paper, and its reading cannot be permitted.

This brought on another long and tedious legal discussion, which ended in Mr. Beaca making the following offer:—

17. That on the evening of October 10, 1868, or there-

discussion, which ended in Mr. Beach making the following offer:—

IV. That on the evening of October 10, 1868, or there-abouts Mrs. Elizabeth R. Thron held an interview with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at his residence, who beath that is a ender state of mins, owing to the recent beath that is a ender state of mins, owing to the recent head that is a ender state of mins, owing to the recent head that is a ender state of mins, owing to the recent head that is a partial commerce too take between this pastor and this parishioner, the mouve on her part being, as hereinbecore stated, not regarded by her at the time criminal or wrong; which act was followed by a similar act of oriminality between these same parties at Mr. Tilton's residence during a pastoral visit paid by Mr. Recepter to her on this ubsequent saturday evening, followed also by other similar acts on various octations from the atturn of 1865 to the spring of 1870, the places being the two residences aforewould invite and accompany her or at which he would meet her by previous appointment; those acts of wrong being on her part, from ares to last, not wanton or conclosely wicked, but arising through a blinding of the narry ward Seacher as her trusted religious preceptor and guide.

nd gade.

Judge Neilson—It is ruled out.

Ar. Beach—We except, Your Honor.

A NEW WITNESS—A SENSATION.

Soon after half-past three Judge Fullerton announced a new and sickly female witness. The counsel for the defence seemed desirous to object, but had very little opportunity before the witness marched into court. She was a thickset, middle-aged Irish woman, about ferty years eld, wearing gray woollen dress, a reddish, figured shawl and a black bennet, with a bunch of pink reses in it. gaunt hands and held it against her chin while testifying. Her appearance was that of a com-monplace, overworked, keen-featured house-keeper or under servant, with a small, sharp nose, black eyes, rather durting in their character, high cheek bones and a reddish complexion. She ex-plained very soon that she had "brown keeters" on her lungs. This she said very janutily.

Her testimony was been, quick and circumstanchair, her face attentive and all her faculties concentred, she answered both Fullerton and Evarts without evasion in a very distinct voice, and generally with that grammatical clearness which indicated a good natural head and good associations. She was generally called a clear, good witness.

this testimony was given. Mrs. Field, the large Quaker lady, sitting by Mrs. Tilton, heard this rather startling and unexpected testimony given with a look of pain and nervous interest. Sitting under Mrs. Field, Mrs. Tilton could not be seen by any great number of people. A note was passed to a gentleman who sat just beside her to ask how she took the testimony, and he replied on paper:—
"Flushed; eyes fashing; writing notes to Tracy; uneasy; breathing like a racehorse; eyeing the woman closely."

The audience was extraordinarily attentive

The audience was extraordinarily attentive during all this testimony.

By Mr. Pullerton—Where do you reside? A. I am from the hospital at Believue, New York; have been there a number of weeks—cleven weeks, with a severe coid.

Q. Do you recollect the time you went there, the day of the mouth? A. I don't.

Q. In what ward were you? A. Twanty-first.
Q. In whose immediate care? A. Dr. Schaffer and Dr. Luske.

Q. Where did you reside before you went there? A. Irving place, the city of New York.

Q. With whom? A. The name I cannot remember; it was at No. 55.

Q. How long did you live there? A. One month.
Q. Did you reside with Theodore Tilton? A. Yes.

Q. Did you reside with Theodore Thion? A. Yes.
Q. When? A. I was the first wet nurse Mrs. Tilton had; I was with Ralph.
Q. Do you recellect the year? A. I do not.
Q. How many years ago? A. Six years ago.
Q. What season of the year was it? A. Summer.
Q. How long did you remain with Mrs. Tilton?
A. Four months, as wet nurse.
Q. During that time did Mrs. Tilton go away from home, to Monticollo? A. Yes.
Q. How long did she remain there? A. Very short: I think three weeks or a month.
Q. in the summer season? A. Yes.
Q. Did you go with her? A. Yes.
Q. Did you go with her? A. Yes.
Q. Did you remain with her as long as she stayed there? A. Yes.

there? A. Yes.
Q. Then did you return with her to Brooklyn?
A. Yes. Q. How long did you remain there after she re-turned? A. Until the coold weather. Q. Catherine, during the time you lived with Mrs. Tilton did you see Henry Ward Seecher? A.

Mrs. Tilton did you see Henry ward Beecher? A.

In Beach—Nor any portion of it?

The Judge—Beside this discrepancy has been clearly explained. You have a right to read specific parts in order to make your exceptions.

At this point the Court took a recess until two P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

Notwithstanding the dulness of the morning session the Court was crowded in the atternoon, the court was crowded in the atternoon the court was crowded in the court was crowded in the court was crowded in the court was c

Q. Where were your A. In the next room; there were folding doors between.
Q. You saw him go in? A. Yes, sir, and the doors were shut.
Q. Who shut the door? A. Her own self.
Q. Where was this room with reference to theirs? A. My room was next to Mrs. Tilton's; I had a lounge to sleep ou.
Q. Was this which you now speak of before going to Monuceilo, or after your return? A. Before.

Q. Did you see anything else there before the family went to Monuceno? A. No, sir, I did nor. Q. Now, did you see anything after their return? A. I did, sir. Q. What did you see then? A. I saw her in the back parlor sitting on Mr. Beecher's knee. Q. Where were you then? A. I went into the dining room to get a glass of water. Q. Where were you coming iroin? A. From my nursery room.

Q. Where were you coming from .

Q. What part of the parior were they sitting in ?

A. In the corner of the parior and dining room.

Q. What time of day was this ? A. It was coming

Q. In the evening? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where were you? A. I was going around the dining room to the table to get a glass of ice water.
Q. What kind of doors were there between? A. Folding doors.
Q. Were they opened? A. Yes, sir. 2 very little apart so that you could see. Q. Were they opened? A. Yes, Sir, a very little apart, so that you could see.
Q. Did you see anything else? A. I saw her hand on his shoulder, and he said. "How do you leel, Elizabeth?" She said, "Dear lather, I leel so-so,"

Waen this remark, charged by Mrs. Carey upon Mrs. Tilton, while sitting in Mr. Beecher's lap, was made, the self-enjoying, semi-sensual laugh around the court room showed the delectability of the scandal to a portion of the audience. It was plain that a new catch word had been invented by this "true inwardness" and "nest hiding" had been eliminated from the documentary statements. People of grave feelings at once began to reason whether the phrase was in keeping with Mrs. Til-

ton's temperament.

Q. Now, where was she when she made use of that language? A. Sitting in his lap, sir. (Laugn-Q. Now, where was she when she made use of that language? A. Sitting in his lap, sir. (Laugueter.)
Q. And did you hear distinctly the words "dear father?" A. I did, sir.
Q. Did you see anything else? A. No, sir. I did not; I went with my glass of water up stairs to the nursery and said nothing to nooody.
Q. How long was this after the return to Monticelio? A. To the best of my recollection I think about three weeks.
Q. How often, if at all, beyond the time you speak of, did Mr. Beecher caif at the house while you were there? A. Well, he called several times.
Q. Gre us some idea, if you can, of the number of times he called? A. He called, I think, lour or five times beliefer she went to Monticelio.
Q. And after her return? A. I can't say; the noise and letters came to her, and she would go down into the parior and retain him.
Q. Did you ever carry any notes for Mrs. Tilton?
A. No, sit.
Q. What time did you leave her employ, as near as you can recollect? A. Impossible to recall.
Q. Mave you anything by which you can determine the time you left her employ? A. I can't recollect the time fact; the difficulty I had with leaving her was through Bessie Turner; I had a few words with her.
Q. You do not recollect the season of the year?
A. It was cold weather, the fires were being puilt in the house.
Q. Do you recollect whether it was before or after election? A. I do not recollect, sir, about that,

dier election? A. I do not recoilect, sir, about that.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—After I left Mrs. That I went into service in another family as washer and ironer. (Witness gave the name, which was inaudible at the reporters' table)—"after that I went to New York to board; I boarded at No. 415 Thirteenth street, with a Mrs. Boyle; I lived there lour weeks; then I came back to Brooklyn again and I taink I went into the employment of Mr. Hunter, of Pierrepont street, where I lived four months as washer and ironer; after that I went into the employment of a family named Duryca, in Clinton street, near Second piace; subsequently I was employed in the iamily of Mr. Moore, a grocer; I remained there lour months; after that I went to New York and boarded with Mrs. McCaffrey for

three weeks; then I left and went into service at Mrs. Brower's, in Second avenue, as washer and froner, for four months; I left ner about a year ago and have been in bed health ever since; I have had broughtis; I was recommended to Mrs. Tilton by a gentleman (witness gave the name, but was insadible at the reporters' table; Mrs. Tilton's aunt came to me and took me ever to Brookiyn; I saw Mr. Tilton in the evening of the day I got there; I was not at the house before the child was born; the child was two weeks cld when I went is to Mrs. Tilton's employment; to the best of my recollection it was the menth of June; the family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and four children; there were six servants in the house, including Bessie Turner.

Nothing made more buzz among the auditors than the announcement that the Tilton family three weeks; then I left and went into service at

than the announcement that the Tilton family kept more servants than there were people in the house to be waited upon. The extravagance of the establishment seemed to be not the least feature of its want of method, and this feature will probably cause a good deal of overhauling of accounts in contemporary families. "There's husbandry in heaven," says Snakespeare.

accounts in contemporary families. "There's husbandry in heaven," says Snakespeare.

Witness—I did not know Mr. Beecher before; never saw him beiore; it was Lessie Burke, one of the servants up stairs, who told me his name; when Mrs. Tilton was in the bedroom I, with the child, occupied a room adjoining, which communicated with the bedroom by islding doors; I seldom went into Mrs. Tilton's room; the folding doors were opened every day to air the rooma; they were snut in the evening times; sometimes they were closed; I cannot say what was the reason for closing them; when Mrs. Tilton was defeasing she would close them: Mrs. Tilton was defeasing she would close them: Mrs. Tilton closed the folding doors when she went to bed; I cassed to occupy the felding door room and got another room when it was vacant, about three weeks; that was the time he went into her bedroom; I was in the folding door room and saw him go in.

Q. How long after you went to service did you see Mr. Beecher at the house? A. About two weeks; that was the time he went into her bedroom; I was in the folding door room and saw him go in.

Q. Who showed him up stairs? A. He went himself; he knew the way; Mr. Beecher called; Tessle Burke came up to know if Mrs. Tilton was dressed to see Mr. Beecher; Mrs. Tilton said, "in a few minutes Mr. Beecher went up; he did not first come into the room in which I was.

Q. Who closed the folding doors? A. Mrs. Tilton was in bed when the message came up; she got up and closed the folding doors; I did not see Mr. Beecher there again while I was occupying this folding door room.

Q. Can you fix the time of this visit that you have described as the first time you saw him, in reletence to the length of time It was aker you went tino Mrs. Tilton; she was confined two weeks beiore I went there, and two weeks after that Mr. Beecher ame here the first time, as I have stated.

Q. Who wen was it that you went to Monticello; about what month? A. It was about the latter part of June or early in July.

Q. Who went there at th

was Mrs. Tilton, myself and the baby, Raiph; Miss Fiorence Tilton, that is the oldest gaughter, and Alice.

Q. Where did! you stop while at Monticello; was it at a hotel? A. No, sir, we did not stop at the hotel; we stopped at Dr. McKay's, a private boarding house.

Q. Was Mr. Tilton there at the time? A. No, sir, I didn't see Mr. Tilton there at ali.

Q. Now, Catherine, how long were you living at Mr. Tilton's after you returned from Monticello; how long did you remain in his service? A. I remained with them for about four months after returning from Monticello to Brooklya.

Q. Did you leave Mrs. Tilton's before your month was up, or did you leave when it was up? A. I think my menth was up! I was with them from the end of June to about October of the same year.

Q. Now, you have said that you saw Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton in the room down stairs. When was that—before or after your return from Monticello, sir.

Q. How long after returning was it? A. Well, it was about three or four weeks after.

Q. Where were you when Mr. Beecher called at the house? A. I was up stairs in the nursery when Mr. Beecher called; the girl Burke came up stairs and toid Mrs. Tilton that Mr. Beecher was in the parlor; Mrs. Tilton then went down stairs?

A. I had occasion to go down stairs when I wanted to get a drink of ice water; I was nursing the baby at the time.

Q. Now you went down stairs. How were the rooms arranged? A. The parlors are divided by folding doors, into a front and back parlor; there are two back rooms, one of which, a continuation of the hallway, is used as a dining room and is connected with the back parlor by folding doors; there is also a small room in the front hall; the hall is very small and it deen the room standing by the table which stood near the window.

Q. There is where you went and got a drink of water? A. Yes, sir; about three or four weeks.

Q. That would be about the middle of August or the end of that month, would it so ? A. I don't knew; I suppose so; I cannot fix the date very well.

Q. How so

knew; I suppose so; I cannot fix the date very well.

Q. How soon after your return from Monutcello was this visit, to which you reier, of Mr. Beecher?

A. It was about three weeks, I think.

Q. And that was the first time Mr. Beecher had visited at the house after the return of Mrs. Tilton from Monticello? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you are iamiliar with the parlors and the arrangement of the furniture, are you not?

A. Yes, sir; I was often in the parlors.

Q. What chair was it that you saw Mr. Beecher sitting in? A. I saw Mr. Beecher sitting in? A. I saw Mr. Beecher sitting in a large armchair, cloth bottom, which stood in the corner of the room, near the window, and facing to the diming room.

Q. Was not this chair usually there? A. I don't know whether the chair was usually in that corner of not.

Q. How many windows are there in the back

Q. How many windows are there in the back room? A. There are two windows in the back parior and one in the dining room.

Q. This chair was next to the room? A. It was not near the window, but was in the corner facing the window; the ceair was near the wall, close to the dining room door.

Q. Where did you stand in the dining room when you say you saw Mrs. Theor sitting on Mr. Beccher's knee? A. I was taking a drisk of water at the table in the dining room when I saw Mr. Beecher sitting in the large chair and Mrs. Tilton sitting on his knee.

Q. Now, did you see this without making any effort on your part? Were the loiding doors open wide? A. Yes, sir.

wide? A. Yes, sir. Q. Catherine, are you a married woman? A. Yes, sir. Where is your nusband, is he living? A. No. Q. Where is your nusband, is he living? A. No, sir, he is dead.
Q. You have said all you have seen. A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have said all you have seen. A. Yes, sir.

Q. After you saw that where did you go?
A. I went up stairs, sir, to my nursery.
Q. Did you say that at this time when you saw Mrs. Thion seated on the kace of Mr. Beecher that she had her hand on his shoulder? A. Yes, sir.
Q. And was it then that you heard the conversation you have given? A. Yes, sir; I heard whispering and Mr. Beecher said, "How do you feel, Elizabeth?" "Dear father, I feel so so."
Q. Did you bear this conversation without an effort on your part? A. Yes, sir; when I went late the dining room I did not open the door, it was always open.
Q. You know of Mr. Beecher's calling at the house other times than those you speak of? A. Yes, sir.

was always open.

Q. You know of Mr. Beecher's calling at the hoase other times than those you speak of? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you state how many times he called there? A. He came there three or four times before going into the country, and sent her a basket of elegant flowers on a large dish; he wanted them to be tept around her bed.

Q. And they were placed there, were they not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And every person who came there saw them, and knew from whom they came, did they not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Mr. Tilton there? A. No, sir, not when Mr. Beecher was there.

Q. No, I mean was he not there when the flowers were there, and did he not know that they came from Mr. Beecher? A. Yes, sir; Mrs. Tilton told him they had been given by Mr. Beecher; I never saw him looking at the flowers, but he was often in his wile?s bedroom during her confinement.

Q. When did you first mention to anybody that you had a knowledge of the matter to which you have just testified? A. The first time I spoke of it was on last Friday, to Mrs. Lyons, a very charitable lady, who is in the habit of visiting the sick in Bellevue Bospital; she told me that if I was not sick she would get me an elegant place in a inmily in Brooklyn; I said I had been at service in Brooklyn, and she asked me who I had lived with; I told her I had lived with Mrs. Tilton and had wetnursed the baby; I then commenced to tell of what I had seen and heard, and she asked me about it; It was through that lady that I came here.

"ONLY LAST FRIDAY."

There was another buzz in the audience when the witness related how she was unexpectedly

made a feature of this trial.

At the last court day of last week she was in Believue Hospital, unconscious of her relation to the great scandal. A hospital visitor, Mrs. Lyons or Lyman, had offered her employment in Brooklyn, and she had said, 'I lived there with Theodore Tiston." Then the lady had extracted these two points—the bedroom entries and the lap

Catharine Carey had no combativeness, rather a jauntiness and aprightliness of testifying. Still,

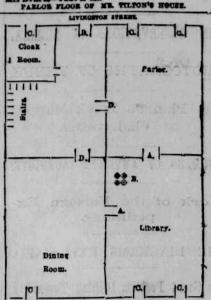
a jauntiness and sprightliness of testifying. Still, she seemed quite willing.

Q. You remember the first time that Mrs. Tilton went out of the house to church after her confinement? A. I don't remember the time exactly, but I know it was before going into the country.

Q. And do you remember whether she continued in feedle health before going out of town? A. She suffered greatly, and was generally weak, her mailedy being consequent upon her confinement.

Q. had you any quarrel with any member of Mrs. Tilton's lamily while you were in her employment? A. I had no quarrel nor trouble of any description with either Mr. or Mrs. Tilton while in her service; I had a little trouble with Bessie

Turner: I broke her chain and she struck me Q. Had you no trouble about nursing the child?
I. Not a word, sir.
Mr. Evarte—That is all.
PARCO FLOOR OF MR. THEFOM'S HOUSE.



AA. Folding Doors. B.—The chair in which Mr. Beecher sat with Mrs. Tilton on his knee. C.—Windows. D.—Doors. MRS. CAREY RETIRES.

At half-past three, after about forty minutes on the stand, the witness Catharine Carey was let go by Mr. Evarts, and she walked rapidly out of court, escorted by Mr. Pearsall. Nothing that she related was offset by the defendant, although Mr. Shearman and passed notes and memoranda up ing to destroy her veracity which Evarts had put referred to her frequent change of employers being a wet nurse—and her quarrel, if any, with Mrs. Tilton. Endeavoring to answer the last question to the prejudice of Bessie Turner, Mr.

Evarts stopped her.

The importance of her testimony lay in this. Prior evidence had all been of a document-ary and inferential character. For the first time knowledge, to familiar, if not immedest, relations between the defendant and the plaintiff's wife. The appearance of the witness was neither prepossessing nor forbidding, and she had to be judged by her relations to the parties she informed upon. These, she said, were those of ordinary domestic employment and the origin of her appearance in court was an accidental narration of hers to a hospital visitor.

It was remarked in court that Mr. Beecher, as a spititual adviser, might readily have entered a sick woman's bedroom to pray with her.

The jury listened to all this with intense in-terest. Pryor heard Mrs. Carey testily with a satisfied smile. Tilton listened without any change of expression, sailow and oldish. The galleries had all the while been in great joy and

curiosity.
In a few seconds Tilton was again in the witness box, the subject of a tedious argumentation which lasted till adjournment.

box, the subject of a tedious argumentation which lasted till adjournment.

Mr. Fullerton RESUMES THE CHAIR.

Mr. Fullerton There is, Mr. Tilton, something in your answer before the committee which I want to ask you about; with reference to your wife you said, "She maintained in my presence to her mether teat he had not done anything wrong;" what did you mean to coavey by that answer?

Mr. Evarts arose and objected to the question as irrelevant and the Judge said, "We won't take that answer."

Mr. Fullerton said it was charged that the witness had made use of this expression before the committee and the counsel had a right to show whether he said that or not. If he had said anything qualifying these statements then that was another matter.

Mr. Beach charged that the other side had brought out in their examination that conversation, and the Court remarked that that did not justify them in going back to that question.

Mr. Fullerton asked if he might not be permitted to ask the witness how Mrs. Titton, in the presence of her mother, windicated herself from wrong. He wanted to show in what manner she did it.

Mr. Evarus said he had asked the witness whether he made certain statements or not, and if he said anything qualifying them that was another matter. His learned friend had undertaken to prove what occurred between Mrs. Titton and her mother, which has nothing to do with the question of whether he did answer the question. "She maintained to her mother that she had not done wrong." The answer was plain, and "how she maintained to her mother that she had not done wrong." The answer was plain, and "how she maintained to her mother that she had not done wrong." The answer has plain, and "how she maintained to her mother that one that mr. The completent for inquiry at this stage of the evidence.

Mr. Beach, replying, said they simply wanted to prove that she made a confession. The effect of this declaration, which the other side had draw a large of the evidence.

Mr. Beach, replying, said they simply wanted to pro

that Mr. Titton declared that Mrs. Titton maintained her innocence. We hold that was simply
an opinion of the witness, formed from the conversation. Is it not proper then to ask this witness by what form of expression Mrs. Titton
maintained her purit; ? We want the witness to
explain what he means by the word "maintained."
is it not proper to do this? Mr. Titton says Mr.
Beecher was guilty of improper intercourse with
his wife. They say no; Mrs. Titton has said that
Mr. Tition has testified that his wife has always
maintained her innocence. It was but just that
they should show how she maintained that position.
Mr. Evarts contended when a party is offered
for a witness he stands upon the rules of evidence
which govern every witness. The subject matter
of his (Mr. Evarts') inquiry was not what took
place between Mrs. Titton and her mother, but the
question was whether he made answer, and not

place between Mrs. Titon and her mother, but the question was whether he made answer, and not as to the truth or laisity of the reply.

The book containing the question to which the argument had reference was shown Judge Neilson at his request, and after perusing it the Judge said:—"You extorted from the witness the admission that she had not done wrong. And now the question is, How did she so maintain that position to her mother? I will allow the witness to answer the question."

Mr. Evaris—I then take an exception, Your Honor.

Mr. Evaris—I then take an exception, Your Honor.

Judge Neilson—Yes, of course.

Mr. Fulierton—in what way did she maintain her isnocence to her mother in your presence?

Witness—She said she did not believe that God would accuse her; she said she loved God, and that she did not believe that God would navelet her relations continue if they were of a shiful character; she said neither her mother nor myself were competent to advise her, as it was not our business; Mr. Beecher, who was her minister, and had made it his business to study what was right and what was wrong, had repeatedly assured her that it was not sinful; he had told her that love was justified in all things; that there were various expressions of love—by the snaking of the hands, by the kinsing of the lips and by sexual intercourse; if the love was right, the expressions were also justified and right, and were pleasing before God; Mr. Beecher's love for her and her love ier him was right, and so far the expressions were not simul; she rested her faith on Mr. Beecher's authority for that.

Mr. Evarts—it will now ask the Court to strike

thority for that.

Mr. Evarts-I will now ask the Court to strike out that answer.

The Court was then adjourned, it being elever minutes past four o'clock, until eleven o'clock this morning.

PICKPOCKETS CAPTURED.

Yesterday afternoon Detectives Williamson and Reilly arrested Charles Collins and Thomas Hamil ton, on a Sixth avenue car, while engaged in an attempt to pick the pocket of one of the passen attempt to pick the pocket of one of the passengers. The prisoners made a stout resistance,
but were finally overpowered and brought to
Hendquarters. Numerous complaints have of late
been made to Superintendent Walling by parties
who have been relieved of their pocketbooks and
small change while riding on this line of cars. It
is hoped that the arrest of Collins and Hamilton,
who are supposed to be members of the gang whe
bave been "working" the cars, will have the effect
of stopping to some extent the thieving practice.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A desperate stabbing afray occurred last evening, about ball-past seven o'clock, at Mulroy's liquor store, corner of Whitehall and Bridge streets, between Francis J. Kane, keeper of streets, between Francis J. Kane, keeper of a saitor's boarding house at No. 34 Monroe street, and Michael Gingley, a boat owner at the Battery. Kine, the wounded man, says he was down town, raying a few visits to his friends, and that on entering Muiroy's store he was met by Gingley, who immediately proposed to indulge in a fight. Kane told him that he did not care to fight, but if compelled he would ceiend himself. Gingley responded that he could lick Kane, and that if he could not do it one way he could do it in another way, at the same time drawing a sheath Knife, and struck Kane, inflicting two terrible wounds in the region Kane, indicting two terrible wounds in the region of the heart. The latter now lies in a striking condition at the Park Hospital, attended by Dra Hull, Getman and Smith. Gingley has not as we